

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1859.

NO. 47.

Choice Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

Dear boy, and the rose-bell,
Drops its dewy tears on thy cheek;
And the spring will wash away
The summer's heat and the dew.
But the rose-bell will stay,
And the spring will wash away
The summer's heat and the dew.
In the pleasant April rain
And the summer sun and dew.
So in hours of deep gloom,
When the spring of life is all
And the rose-bell will stay,
And the spring will wash away
The summer's heat and the dew.
We shall find some hope that will
Take a short and sweet way.
Hidden from our eyes and heart,
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to guide us on,
When our path is dark and lone,
When our hearts are full of pain,
And our eyes are full of tears.
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Society of Women.

There is no society in the world more profitable, because more refining, and more of virtue, than that of refined and sensible women. The beauty of woman is made to win her gentle voice to invite, the desire of her favor to peruse men's stern or souls from strife to peace. We honor the chivalrous deference paid to woman. It comes not only respect for virtue, and desire for pure affection, but that our women are worthy of such respect. But women were not made merely to win men to their society. To be companions, they should be fitted to be friends; to rule hearts that should be secure the approbation of minds. And a man is dishonored when he seeks their society for idle pastime, and not for the improvement of his mind and elevation of his heart.

Saving Time.

A clergyman who enjoys the substantial benefits of a fine farm, was slightly taken down, a few days ago, by his Irish ploughman, who was sitting at his plough in a tobacco field, resting his horses. The reverend gentleman, being a great economist, said, with great seriousness—

"John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a subsoil here, and be hibernating a few bushes along the fence while the horses are resting?"

John, with quite as serious a countenance as the divine was himself, replied—

"Sir, wouldn't it be well for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?"

The reverend gentleman laughed heartily and left.

Where the Laugh Came In.

Dunce's and Sizer's farms adjoined each other. Sizer had an unruly sheep which was in the habit of getting into Dunce's field. Dunce expostulated with Sizer several times, and then told him if he did not keep his sheep at home, he would fix him so he wouldn't jump any more fences. But Dunce soon found the sheep again, so he caught him, and with a knife severed the outside or skin just beyond the gambrel joint, and beyond the main cord and bone, then thrust the other hind leg through the aperture, and put the sheep back over the fence, which went off hobbling on three legs.

Sizer soon after discovered the sad plight his sheep was in, and he knew very well who was the cause of it, but he concluded to take things coolly, and wait some suitable opportunity to revenge himself.

Presently, Dunce's old sow broke into Sizer's field, when he caught her, and with a sharp knife cut her mouth almost from ear to ear, and turned her back.

When Dunce discovered this, he went to Sizer in a great rage, and demanded of him what he did that for. Sizer said—

"Upon my word, neighbor Dunce, I did not do any such thing. You old sow split her mouth laughing at my sheep through the fence."—*Syracuse Standard.*

The other day a lady fell off the Brooklyn boat into the East River; a poor Irishman sprang over and rescued her. When she was on deck again her husband, who had been a calm spectator of the accident, handed the brave fellow a shilling. Upon some of the bystanders expressing indignation, Pat said, as he peeked the coin, "Arrah, don't blame the jentleman—he knows best; mayhap if I hadn't saved her, he'd have given me a dollar!"

DISCIPLINE MUST BE MAINTAINED.—At the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, the other day, the Commandant issued orders that all the cattle employed in the yard should be fed on cut feed, which was accordingly carried into effect. But one old ox who had been educated on long hay could not accommodate himself to the new order, and it was reported to the proper authority that the animal wouldn't cut cut feed. "Not cut it?" exclaimed the head teamster, filled with holy horror. "By thunder, he must eat it. Let's the Commandant's orders!"

It is often said that every general rule has its exception; but there is one rule to which we never know an exception. We never know a well-bred, respectable person that did not behave with decency in a place of public worship.

A dandy who wore a great profusion of diamond rings, was one day flourishing his fingers before a gentleman, with the idea of impressing him. "Well," said the gentleman, "I'd rather have your hands than your head. I know which could be turned to the best account."

"Well, you've been out to look at Texas; did you see anything of our friend there?" "Yes, gone deranged!" "Real crazy—what does he do?" "Yes, indeed, he does not know his own hogs from his neighbor's."

A little girl, after returning from church where she saw a collection taken up for the first time, related what took place, and, among other things, she said, with all her childish innocence, that a man passed round a plate that had some money on it, but she didn't take any.

RATHER CURIOUS.—A woman will tolerate tobacco-smoke in a man she likes, and even say she likes it; and yet, curiously enough, how she dislikes it in a man she dislikes!—*Phenix.*

Every wooden leg that takes the place of a leg lost in battle, is a stump speech against war.

Too Quick.

For all this world is a "thorny waste," it seems some good men are yet in a hurry to leave it. The Rev. John Skinner, of Lancaster, while passing along a street in the village, was met by an old woman who was in the habit of begging. As was her practice, she made a solicitation for a half-penny. On feeling his pocket, Mr. Skinner discovered that he had not a half-penny, but was possessed of a penny piece, which he handed her. The sum being double what she expected, she exclaimed, "Lord bless you, sir, and may much good attend your family through life. And as for yourself, may God take you to your resting place this very night!"

"Thank you, madam, for your good wishes," said Mr. Skinner, "but you need not have been so very particular about the time."

Seeing the Elephant.

A friend relates the following circumstance as having occurred at Frankfort, Ky.:

It seems that on the day in question, a menagerie was expected in the city, and the people were naturally on the alert for the approaching sights—an interest in which, the sequel shows, his honor, the Judge, keenly participated, notwithstanding the court was held on that day, though not exactly as usual. In the progress of the morning's business, a case of continuance arose, which the Judge was not at all inclined to favor. The lawyer in charge having urged his plea with all the ingenuity and ability at his command, was at length in the act of yielding the point in despair, when a brother lawyer, especially up to snuff, rose and whispered into his ear that the menagerie had arrived, and the elephant would swim the river! Brightening with hope, the witty lawyer at once drew himself up deferentially, and addressing the Court, said:

"May it please your Honor, I have this moment learned that the Great American Menagerie has reached the city, and the elephant will immediately swim the Kentucky river! The people, I am informed, are already thronging upon the banks to witness this extraordinary feat."

The hit was palpable. The intelligence of Buchanan's election could hardly have wrought a more wonderful change in the bearing of his honor. His stern countenance at once relaxed into the most genial complacency, and in a generous excitement he remarked:

"Gentlemen, I grant this continuance, and adjourn the court. I never have seen an elephant swim a river, and I am an old man—it isn't likely I'll ever have a better opportunity. The court's adjourned!"

The last thing our friend saw of the court was making for the river at a speed never contemplated by the Life Insurance Company.

Verily there's no resisting the elephant.

I heard a clergyman telling of his experience as a school teacher in Cincinnati, some years ago. He gave to a school of small boys, as a subject for composition, "The Ohio River," and one little fellow brought in the following:—

"He was born at the creation. His father is the Allegheny, and his mother is the Monongahela. He is bigger than both his parents. It is not known when he will die."

Thackeray says it is better for you to pass an evening once or twice in a ladies' drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern, or pit of a theatre.

A latter invention is the non-expansive lost-for-ever, let-in-or-out, six-foot-dime-traveler, never-bend-or-break-and-fit-down-as-much-as-you-please-without-injuring-a-spring hoop skirt. Ladies who have worn them, state positively, that they are perfect darlings.

When oxen refuse to work as well on either side, or when they pull off against each other, yoke them on the side you wish them to work, and turn them out to feed in that way; they soon become accustomed to it, and work afterward on either side.

A pretty good girl and a wild horse are liable to do much mischief; for the one runs away with a fellow's body, and the other runs away with his heart.

Slightly Mistaken.

On the occasion of the late Aurora Borealis, a man named Norton, of West Chester, was led into the belief by the great light, that dawn was approaching, and being an early riser, he proceeded to the Agricultural Fair Grounds to mow the grass of a patch large enough for the Cricket Clubs to display their skill upon. After mowing awhile he was much astonished to find it growing darker, and finally, on going home, and consulting a mantle-piece, he found it to be only a clock.

Another gentleman desiring to have his marketing at the railroad station in time for the early morning train, hitched up his horses, and found himself at the Depot shortly after midnight, much disappointed, as he felt sure the sun was about to rise when he started.

A farmer, a short distance from West Chester, wishing to make a full day at plowing, geared his horses, and commenced his work. For long it grew darker and darker; and he was obliged to unlitch his team and return home. He was much surprised to find it but little after midnight.

Beauty without honesty is like poison kept in a box of gold.

Address of Dr. S. S. Schmucker, At the Re-Union Festival of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary and of Pennsylvania College.

RESPECTED BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.—We are assembled to indulge in reminiscences and acknowledgments of what the Lord has done for his Church and the community, by the establishment and preservation of the Literary and Theological Institutions of this place. By the favor of the Committee I have been appointed to make the opening Address, and, as it were, to strike the keynote of the whole celebration. May the proper chord be touched, and our reunion cherish the noblest feelings of our nation, unite the friends of literature, of science and religion, in closer bonds with each other and with our Institutions, and tend to advance the glory of our common God and Savior.

On this occasion I am irresistibly led back to by-gone days; and the fancies which former times and events traced on my memory, again pass in review before me. Thirty and three years have passed away since, in obedience to the call of the General Synod, I first repaired to this village to commence the operations of a Theological Institution. For four or five years before this, had the rearing of a Seminary for our Church been the subject of consultation and prayer among some half a dozen amongst us, then members of the Synod of Maryland and Virginia. Amongst these I desire to mention the Rev. Dr. B. Knorr, Dr. David Schaeffer, Dr. Krauth, and Rev. M. Reek.

In 1825, at a meeting of Synod, official utterance was first given to these convictions, and our delegates to the General Synod were instructed to invite attendance and action in relation to this subject, as one demanded the energies of the whole Church. Two months afterward, Nov. 1825, at the meeting of the General Synod in Frederick City, it was made my duty, as member of a committee, appointed for the purpose, to draft those resolutions, fixing unchangeably the fundamental features of our Seminary, now termed Statutes of the General Synod, prefixed to the Constitution of our Institution. On this committee, were associated with me the Rev. Dr. Knorr, Rev. J. H. Horst, and Rev. B. Keller, together with several lay-brothers. The principles then adopted, and carried into detail in the Constitution presented to the Board of Directors by the Professors elect, appear to me, after more than thirty years' experience and reflection, to be wise, enlightened, and scriptural. They base the Institution on the word of God, as the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and require the Professors to believe that the fundamental aspects of revealed truth, are contained in the Augsburg Confession; whilst on all fundamental truths or aspects of truth, the consciences of teachers and pupils shall be left free. This is the true spirit of Luther, who regarded God's word alone as infallible, and vindicated to himself through life, as he exercised to others, liberty of thought and free investigation.

Thus the foundations were laid upon a paper, but the super-structure remained to be erected. Funds, buildings, library, &c. were to be obtained, and all this in a Church which had never raised \$500 for any benevolent object, except for the Orphan House at Halle, which had, some years before, appealed to our Churches, as the *Alma Mater* of her older ministers, after the Bonaparte wars had almost reduced it to ruin. Numerous local agents were appointed, amongst whom the Rev. B. Keller, Dr. J. G. Schmucker, Rev. J. Harsh, and Rev. Ruthrauff, sen., may be named as most successful; whilst the present speaker was designated to visit Philadelphia and the Eastern States, and the Rev. Dr. B. Kurtz was unanimously designated as the proper individual to present the claims of our cause to the different Lutheran countries of Europe. How faithfully these brethren all discharged these duties, and how liberally the Churches responded to their appeals, is seen by single glance at the stately edifices which adorn the Seminary Hill, and the ample internal arrangements for Theological education. Especially are we indebted to Dr. B. Kurtz, who, after continuing his self-denying labors during two years, returned richly laden with the fruits of the liberality of our European brethren—having collected about \$12,000 in cash, and two-thirds of our valuable Library, now numbering 18,500 volumes.

Since that time various other brethren have labored in the cause, especially the Rev. Messrs. Weyl and Wm. Hellig. The present speaker himself, after having labored hard in the destruction of the Institution during the session, has spent many a vacation and parts of several sessions in similar efforts, securing in all upwards of \$25,000 for the Institution.

But there is another species of labor, no less deserving of commemoration, namely the punctual attendance and faithful transaction of the business of the Board. Whilst numbers of others were equally attentive during shorter terms, we may name as long-continued occupants of the Board, Dr. J. G. Schmucker, Dr. J. G. Morris, Rev. B. Keller, Dr. Krauth, Jonathan Oswald, J. Uehel, and Dr. Loehman; whilst the presidential chair was filled during the longest term of years, by Dr. J. G. Schmucker, and the present incumbent, Dr. J. G. Morris, and, as having been faithful exponents of our funds, Messrs. Charles Barntz, Charles Morris, Frederick Smith, and Dr. B. Wunderlin. Among the Lay Directors of longest standing and greatest activity, George Trusdie, Isaac Baagher, Dr. Gilbert, George Shryock, and Dr. Huber, merit special mention. Nor would it be just to forget

the name of Samuel H. Buehler, who, though officially connected more closely with the College, was from the origin of our Seminary, one of its most active, devoted and constant friends.

A few words will recall the statistics of the Faculty. The present speaker was elected by the General Synod in 1825, and inaugurated Sept. 1826. Dr. Hazellius in 1840; Dr. Krauth in 1833, to spend part of his time in the Seminary, he being at the same time President of Pennsylvania College; in 1839, Dr. Smith; and in 1841, Prof. May. In 1850, Dr. Krauth was elected to devote his whole time to the Seminary; and in 1856, Dr. Schaeffer as German Professor.

Three and thirty years ago, there was not a single house or cabin to be seen, on the whole Seminary Hill; now, we behold the stately and stately Seminary edifice, shaded by ornamental trees towering to the fourth story, with two Professors' houses, and half a dozen private dwellings. At that time our denomination had but half a church, and that exclusively German; now, we have two new and handsome English churches, with an organization for German worship, whilst our German Reformed brethren, who purchased our interest in the old Church, have reared a new one in its stead. Then, and for some years after, until the completion of the Seminary edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 21st of May, 1831, the instructions of the Seminary were delivered in the County Academy in town, in which the Directors, at their second meeting, May 15, 1827, resolved to establish a Classical school, mainly to prepare young men for the Seminary. As the edifice was soon after to be sold for debt by the Sheriff, the present speaker purchased it on his own responsibility for \$11,000, drew up Articles of Association for a Gymnasium, divided the price of the building into shares of \$50 each, and sold them to distant ministers, giving them some advantages in the education of their sons, thus forming a bond of union between the Church at large, and our Institutions in this place.

By various influences, among which the high qualifications of the Teachers, Drs. Baugher and Jacobs, deserve prominent mention, the number of pupils grew so rapidly, that in a few years the establishment of a College, with State patronage, was desirable, was attempted, and accomplished. And here I deem it due to pay a passing tribute to the principal non-Lutheran citizens of Gettysburg in that day. When, as the first step towards converting the Gymnasium into a College, I requested six or eight of the principal citizens to meet me in the Bank, and invited their co-operation in obtaining a Charter and building up a College, though I distinctly told them, that whilst the instruction should be unsectarian, there should always be a majority of Lutheran Trustees, they all cordially assented, and appointed Gen. Miller to accompany me to Harrisburg, where I prepared our College Charter, for which, after several weeks of labor, we obtained Legislative sanction. Of these worthy gentlemen, I delight to name as still living, Gen. Miller, Messrs. Cooper, Harper and Falkenstein; and as numbered among the honored dead, Messrs. McPherson, for many years President of the Board, Mr. Macfarlane, and Major King.

Since the establishment of the Theological Seminary, it has sent forth near 350 Ministers of the Gospel, of which number only 28 have, during 33 years, been called higher, to labor near the Master's throne. We do not believe that the same number of Ministers can be found, emanating from any Institution of our land, of greater average piety, zeal and success in the Church. Are they not preaching Christ in every State in the Union, as well as in foreign lands? Do they not occupy our principal Pulpits and Chairs, Presidential and Professional, in our principal Colleges and Seminaries throughout the land? And now we have the happiness to greet a large number of them, returned from their fields of labor, once more to press each other's hands in friendship, and to vow anew eternal fidelity to the cause of the Redeemer, and the best interest of their *Alma Mater*.

But, brethren and friends, I cannot close these words of heart-felt salutation, without the mournful remembrance of those who once delighted to meet with us, as well as to bear with us the heat and burden of the day; but whose faces we shall see on earth no more. They were, and are not, because God has taken them. Often has our heart bled, as we have another of them was called from us; but we would yield to the mysterious, though wise, behests of Him that doeth all things well. Whilst thinking of them, I see rising before me those noble fathers and older brethren who, from the beginning, participated in our cares and toils. I see a Ruthrauff, sen., a Horst, a D. F. Schaeffer, and, last of all, after having been long preserved to us, my own venerated Father; and I seem to hear them say, "We have found the promised rest, provided for those who persevere in the Master's service; be ye also faithful, and ye shall receive a crown of glory." I see the benediction of the faithful and laborious Hazellius, who, after sojourning with us for a season, closed his career, serving the Master in the sunny South. I see the familiar faces of our dear departed Alumni—of a Jacobs, a Sharratt, a Gotsdalk, a Weyl, a Weyl, a Wible, and others; and hear them say: "Gloria not our absence; we are with you in spirit—the Master called us from you early, not to cease from labor, but to serve him in another portion of his kingdom. Soon, too, you will follow us, and hear the welcome shout—'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joys of your Lord'—and will praise Him in higher strains of celestial worship."

Let us, therefore, be steadfast, my brethren, immovable, always abounding in the liberal principles and Apostolic basis of our Institution; let its administration be directed by the united counsel of its friends, to meet the wishes and necessities of the Church at large, and the blessing of Heaven will attend it. Then, my younger brethren, when another thirty years' celebration is held, though the heads of the few remaining original founders will rest beneath the clouds of the valley, yet will our still-living spirits assemble with you, as our departed co-laborers are doubtless now here with us, and we shall all unitedly celebrate the praises of that Lamb of God that was slain for our sins, whose glorious Gospel is, and we trust ever will be taught in our Institution.

The Slave Trade. We alluded, week before last, to the growing sentiment among Southern Democrats in favor of the revival of the Slave Trade. This subject is becoming an absorbing one in the South, and will be pretty certainly brought before Congress next winter. It is stated that all the Democratic candidates for Congress in Mississippi are in favor of the revival of the Slave Trade—Gen. McKen is a candidate for re-election to Congress (in Gen. Quitman's old district). He is actively engaged stamping his District in favor of that measure. McKen has no opposition! A like unanimity is said to prevail in the other Districts. A Slave Trade meeting was recently held in Jasper county, Mississippi. They resolved that the prohibition of the Slave Trade was crippling and ruinous to the institution of Slavery; that the Federal law prohibiting the Slave Trade is unwise, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and that they are in favor of repealing all laws suppressing the Slave Trade. At another meeting at West Point, Mississippi, Dr. J. W. Crump delivered a long speech in favor of the revival of the Trade. He put it on the ground that the Free States were rapidly increasing; and that something must be done to build up Slave States. He is in favor of an increase in the number of Slaves, and a decrease in the price. The revival of the Slave Trade will accomplish both. He said that out of a white population of ten millions in the South, but two hundred and fifty thousand were slave-owners—one fortieth part. In Mississippi, less than one-third of the voters are slave-owners; and, throughout the South, the number of slave-owners is on the decline. This arises from the advancing price of negroes. To import more, is the only way to reduce the cost, and thus bring the ownership of Slaves within the reach of a large proportion of the population. He demands the repeal of the prohibitory laws, and that each State be allowed to control, for itself, the question of importing persons into its limits. It is stated, on high authority, that Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, and Pierce's Secretary of War, will next winter introduce into the Senate a bill repealing the prohibitory laws, and will urge its passage. Some Southern Democrats—large Slaveholders and others—oppose this movement; but he must be blind, who does not see that the growing sentiment of the Democratic party in the South is in favor of this desperate and infamous measure. This is Providence making mad, those whom he will destroy.

A correspondent of the Manchester Mirror says that a few days since a needle was taken from the outer and lower side of the foot, near the little toe joint, of Mrs. Ira Atwood, of North Sandwich, (N. H.) which she swallowed six years since. The needle was a shoe needle, a little over an inch long, and it was whole, but quite rusty. The lady was alarmed at the time she swallowed the needle, but she had felt no inconvenience from it, and had forgotten the circumstance until she felt a pricking in her foot, when the needle was discovered.

Both the *National Intelligencer* and the President's organ, the *Constitution*, have fired broadsides into Mr. Douglas' Magazine article. The *Intelligencer*, from an historical standpoint, rises right into his hull, and with fatal effect, while the official paper, from the cholo-logic side, cuts away his rigging. The old Whig organ, in its quiet way, makes a merciless exposure of the ignorance of the Illinois Senator; and shows clearly that he should never venture out of his sphere as a cross-road stump speaker, in which he is truly great and effective, by the artful appeals to the ignorant passions of his Egyptian constituency. Mr. Douglas has great natural force, but he is shallow to the last degree, and candor is not conspicuous among his virtues.

The Spiritualists are building a hall in Perry county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of holding a Grand National Congress of Spiritualists, and forming a "heavenly circle in the other world to govern the spheres and circles there, and communicate with those on earth." The hall will be finished during this month, and the Congress will be held about the middle of next.

The Democracy have undisputed sway in South Carolina. In that State foreigners must be naturalized two years before they can vote, and three years before they can hold office. That beats the Massachusetts "proscription" about which the Democracy make such a clamor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SECOND WEEK.

In addition to the notice, given of public meetings in this County, published on our first page today, we are authorized by the County Committee, to announce that the following meetings will come off, as follows, and will be attended by public-speakers, who will discuss the prominent topics of the times:

- Abbotstown, Monday afternoon, Oct. 3.
- Brattleboro, Tuesday Evening.
- Middletown, Wednesday.
- Latshaw's Hotel, Thursday.
- Morris's " " Friday.
- Round Hill, (L. L. Loomis's), Saturday afternoon.
- Hanoverstown, Saturday Evening.
- Gettysburg, Monday Evening.

It is expected that Mr. Cornish will speak at Abbotstown, on the 3d of October.

A SMALL FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of disposing of his FARM, will offer it at Public Sale, on Friday, the 10th of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises.

It contains 80 Acres, more or less.

The Farm is situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hutz, McMillan, Lehman, Pfister, Van Bigham, and others. There are about 24 or 25 acres of Timber, and about 10 acres of Meadow. The balance is all in excellent order, and fine arable land. It is on the road from McHenry's Mill to the Millerstown road, at the Church. The improvements are a two-story Log Weather-boarded DWELLING HOUSE, a Log Barn, Corn crib, Wagon shed, Carriage-house, &c. There is a first-rate ORCHARD of choice fruit, of all kinds; two never-failing springs of water near the house.

The terms will be made known on day of sale by

JOHN McCULLOUGH.



Dan Rice's Great Show.

THE most novel, unique and extraordinary Exhibition upon Earth, comprising a superb Equestrian Troupe, a great Gymnastic Corps, and a collection of trained Animals, such as cannot be produced in any other part of the world, will exhibit, Afternoon and Evening.

At Gettysburg, Tuesday, October 4th.

Performance at half-past 2, and half-past 7. P. M. Admission only 25 cents. No halt price.

DAN RICE.

The greatest of living humorists will appear during each performance, this being his FAREWELL TOUR through the United States.

A Performing Rhinoceros, the only one ever trained in any age or country. An Elephant that walks the tight rope. Highly Trained Horses! Gymnastic and Acrobatic. Diving Riders! Gorillas! Paganini! Performing Syrian Goat and Learned Kangaroo. Artists, Artists! Artists!!! A Mystery Box! THE ORIGINAL COMIC MULES!

The funniest animals in creation, and an infinite variety of other stealing attractions, are combined in this LIVESTOCK EXHIBITION which is more extensive, more brilliant and more satisfactory than any other Show which has yet visited this State. See the large and small placards and descriptive bills and lithographs for full particulars.

REMEMBER! This is Dan Rice's last appearance as a humorist.

This show fulfills its promises, and perform all it advertises.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL, consisting of the entire retinue of the Establishment, and the Animals GREAT DIX, drawn by twenty black Pennsylvania Horses, will enter town about 10 A.

Frightful Scene.

A Woman on Fire Running for Life.—The Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector relates the particulars of the late terrible death of Betsy Saunders, a young lady fifteen years old, daughter of John Saunders, of Peru, Huron county. Wednesday last, while engaged in ironing clothes, her garments caught fire in some manner; it was supposed from the stove. Her stepmother, who first saw it, apprised her of the fact. She immediately seemed to have lost all presence of mind, and started for the door; upon being told not to go into the air, she changed her course and rushed wildly past her mother and out at an open door, running down a lane and out into the highway. When about fifteen rods from the house she changed her course and returned to the house, her entire person all the while enveloped in flames—sometimes reaching six feet above her head. Her garments were all cotton, including a thickly padded skirt, all of which burned furiously until the whole were consumed. So great was the heat, that before her clothing was entirely consumed, the skin and flesh upon her limbs, arms, and portions of her body cleaved off and helped the flames that enveloped her. All necessary assistance was immediately procured, and every attention that could alleviate her suffering, promptly administered. But it was evident to every beholder that her first remark to her mother when she returned to her was too true—"I am turned to death." She lingered about fifteen hours, though only a part of the time in extreme agony.

Dreadful Hurricane.

TWENTY HOUSES DEMOLISHED.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of the 23d ult., says: A friend writes us from Rockingham the particulars of a dreadful hurricane which swept over Richmond county, and the upper part of Marlboro' District, S. C., on the 18th inst. The destruction of dwellings, crops, &c., appears to have been terrible, and it is feared one or two lives have been lost. So far as heard from, 20 houses are reported as completely blown down; while the number unroofed and otherwise damaged, is almost unaccountable. A kitchen in Marlboro', in which were four negroes, was blown clear away, without hurting the negroes. The corn blown out of the fields into the swamps, is represented as being many thousand bushels. Pine trees, two and three feet in diameter, were taken up by the roots and carried two and three hundred yards. Lightwood stumps in the open fields, were torn up and blown away. In fact, such a wind has never been experienced in that section before.

FEARFUL WHIRLWIND.—A Child Carried Off a Mile.—Further particulars concerning the late whirlwind in Chowan and Perquimans counties, N. C., assures us that it swept all over that section as a perfect besom of destruction. A poor widow, a Mrs. Ashley, and child, having their house thrown about their ears, as straws in a hurricane. She herself is so mangled that her life is despaired of. The child was carried to a distance of a mile, where it was found by its lamentations. The child is expected to die also. People were roused from their slumbers in the darkness of the night to find their cottages torn into atoms as by a besom of destruction, and themselves glad to escape with maimed limbs and stripped of every comfort of life.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.—second edition—was enacted on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday week, with mutterings on Saturday and Sunday night; a portion of the time the rain fell in torrents, amounting altogether to three inches and 91-100ths, making with the fall of the first edition, eight inches 87-100ths of water—almost an unprecedented quantity within the same space of time. The rivers and creeks of the State all overflowed their banks, and in many places did considerable damage, in sweeping away bridges, lumber, fences, boats, &c.; stopping mills and factories, and injuring grain and manufactured goods, &c. It is not necessary to particularize, as the details would fill columns.—German-town Telegraph.

Friends of the Payment of our State Debt!

The rich fruits of the sale of the Public Works is manifest by the official proclamation of the Governor, showing the payment of over ONE MILLION of the State Debt.—This great Reform was fought by the force of the Democratic Party; a Democratic Governor is to-day repudiated by his party in Pennsylvania because he approved the sale of the Canals; and the whole machinery of that party is now directed to crush out every Democrat who favored this beneficent measure. The people must this fall vote to sustain this great Reform or to condemn it. It has made the star of Hope to dawn upon the long tax-ridden people of Pennsylvania, and they have but to be true to themselves and to the champions of Economy and Reform, to secure the certain payment of our crushing Debt.

Every fair man in said it was honorable in Mr. DUBORAW to be unwilling to derive advantage from the \$200 Extra Pay he received, after pledging himself to vote for striking off that amount from the regular compensation.

The Compiler is assailing him for this act. Show your approbation of his noble conduct, by voting for SAMUEL DUBORAW. This is the best way to rebuke his slanders.

On Saturday morning week the barn of Samuel Smyser, situated on the Berlin road, about three miles from York, was destroyed by fire, together with about one hundred bushels of wheat in bags, hay, straw, a reaping and mowing machine, winnowing mill, harness, &c.

A dreadful accident occurred at Albion, N. Y., on Wednesday last. The County fair was in progress, and the Main-street canal bridge fell with the crowd that was passing over it. Eighteen persons were killed, and it is supposed many others were wounded. A large number were injured.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR ADDITION GENERAL,

Thomas E. Cochran, of York.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Wm. H. Keim, of Berks.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR.

A. K. McCURE, of Franklin County.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL DUBORAW, Mountjoy

COMMISSIONER.

JACOB RESSER, Hamilton.

DIRECTOR.

CHRIST. MUSSELMAN, Hamiltonsburg

AUDITOR.

JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Tyrone.

SURVEYOR.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Freedom.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WM. B. McCLELLAN, Gettysburg.

TREASURER.

E. G. FAHNESTOCK, Gettysburg.

Mr. Diehl.

We have afforded every opportunity to this worthy gentleman to tell the public that he voted for CHARLES WILL last year, the contrary of which has been very seriously charged against him. He still is "mum." It would have been a very easy thing for him to say yes or nay. He chooses to keep silence. It is an old saying, that "silence gives consent"—the intimation, according to the adage, is then true, that he did not vote for Mr. WILL, who was the candidate of his party. Why he did not, the friends of that gentleman may imagine for themselves.

The Fact Ascertained.

Since the above article was in type, we have had a conversation with a gentleman from the country, than whom, for truth and integrity, Adams county has not a superior, and on his word we now assert the FACT that MR. DIEHL DID NOT VOTE FOR CHARLES WILL. That he asked our informant to vote for him at the election, on the ground of old friendship, and amongst other arguments he used, he remarked that he himself (Mr. Diehl) did not stick to his party exclusively—for HE HAD NOT VOTED FOR CHARLES WILL.—Here is the positive evidence of Mr. Diehl himself. Let any man deny its truth now, if they can. We have frequently wondered why Mr. Diehl did not deny the charge—the reason is now apparent. We challenge contradiction to the truth of the above.

The feeling in the country now in regard to the result of the election is very cheering to the friends of the People's party. For two or three years, a large portion of the old-line Whig party has not taken an active part in the matter of candidates, owing to the confusion arising from the new organization of parties. Last year, a little additional interest was excited, which gave evidence that we had the power to recover our noble little County from the hands of those who have been "revelling in the spoils." We felt our strength, and this year WE INTEND TO ELECT OUR WHOLE TICKET. Stick a pin there, neighbor of the Compiler.

There are many voters that can easily be got to the polls in Adams county to vote our ticket this election, and it should be the duty, yes the pleasure of our friends, to begin that work now, if they have not already begun. A little riding round and talking to your neighbors and urging them to come and vote will save much time and trouble next fall, when the great Presidential battle will be fought. What say our friends in the different districts, to taking a long pull—a strong pull, a pull altogether now, as a forerunner of what they mean to do next year? As we cast our eye "along the line" we can point out men who can do it if they will. "Up Guards, and at them!"

Sickness at New Oxford.

We regret to learn that there is still a great deal of sickness at New Oxford and neighborhood. It is confined principally to children and has proved fatal in several instances. A number of adult persons are also prostrated, though their condition is not considered dangerous. Most of them are down with some fever of a typhoid character. It is sincerely to be hoped that the sickness may soon abate.—Hanover Spectator.

The Coming Election.

We continue to receive the most gratifying assurances from various sections of the State as to the unanimity and heartiness with which the People's ticket is sustained. The election of COCHRAN and KEIM is now a matter beyond all doubt. The only question is as to the majority they shall receive; and as all victories are heightened by their thoroughness, the majority in this case should be as overwhelming as we can make it. A huge majority, it is true, is not needed to the absolute success of our State ticket, but it may be needed to give success to the Presidential ticket, at the election to be held next year.

Another Death from Lockjaw.

We are sorry to record the death of another of our inhabitants from this disease.—Two or three weeks ago, Mr. MICHAEL MEALS, a very worthy, industrious citizen of our place, trod upon a nail, which penetrated his foot a short distance. It, however, healed up in a day or two, and he felt no inconvenience until the last rainy spell when he was seized with pains, from what was thought ordinary "cold." Tetanus, however, soon developed itself, and he died on Friday morning last, after a great deal of suffering. He leaves a wife and five small children to mourn the loss of a kind and provident husband and parent. His remains were interred yesterday in Ever Green Cemetery, attended by the Beneficial Association, Odd Fellows, Red Men, & "Blues," of which Societies he was a member, and a large concourse of friends and relatives.

At the meeting of the West Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod, in Hanover, a few days ago, Messrs. L. A. Gotwalt, J. A. Earnest, D. McCosnaghy Gilbert, D. M. Blackwelder, and J. W. Schwartz, were regularly licensed to preach the Gospel; and Rev. C. Gelwick, Rev. A. Finck, and Rev. C. Fritze were solemnly ordained by the laying on of hands.

The question of endowment of Pennsylvania College came before the Synod, and there was almost an unanimous response that they would use their utmost endeavors to raise one or more scholarships in their several charges.

A resolution was passed organizing a third Lutheran Church in Gettysburg (St. Paul's), and that inasmuch as the Congregation feel themselves unable at present to support a pastor of their own, that they have permission of Synod to avail themselves of the services of Rev. Dr. Scheffer, until other arrangements can be perfected.

The Petersburg pastorate was advised to form two charges, to be composed as follows:

1st—Petersburg, Upper Bermudian and Chestnut Grove, to be called the Petersburg charge.

2nd—Pinetown, Bendersville and Hampton churches, to be called the Pinetown charge.

The Synod consisted of about 40 clerical, and 85 lay members. Rev. J. Oswald was President, E. Breidenbach Secretary, and Prof. Jacobs, Treasurer.

"The Campaign Goes Bravely on."

The various meetings over the County have been well attended, and such a spirit prevails as warrants us in declaring our belief that a full vote will ELECT OUR WHOLE TICKET. We hope our friends in the different districts will see to it that a FULL VOTE is brought out. This is of first importance.

Our old Whig friends are bestirring themselves. For several years they have been more or less quiet, but now they find themselves stimulated to effort. And well they may be. Not only are the issues calculated to arouse their sympathy and effort, but the candidates are also. What old Clay Whig, for instance, will not hasten to support, cordially and earnestly, such old Clay Whigs as THOMAS E. COCHRAN and ALEXANDER K. McCURE?

All that is wanting, now, to secure a full and complete VICTORY, is the polling of the vote of the People. We think, from the warm enthusiastic feeling that pervades our friends in the country, that we will show the opponents of correct principles, that the old Whig feeling is not dead in Adams, but will show itself on Tuesday week, in its old, beautiful strength and vigor.

We wonder if the good sense and sound judgment of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Democratic candidate for Senator, will not induce him to vote for Col. McCURE, as he has always had heretofore such a high opinion of the Col., as to cast his vote for him whenever he ran for office, although he belonged to the opposite party.

Mr. DOUGLAS, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, voted for Mr. McCURE, the people's candidate, for Auditor General, in 1853; he voted for Mr. McCURE for the Legislature in 1857, against the Fulton Democrat; and he voted for him again in 1858. No person would, for one moment, suppose that a high-minded man like Mr. DOUGLAS, could be corrupted by money. His voting for Mr. McCURE, therefore, must have been from a high sense of duty as a man and a citizen, (knowing the qualifications of the person whom he voted for,) influencing him to sacrifice his party feeling for the public good—as many will do at this election. Surely, as Mr. DOUGLAS himself has set the example in regard to Mr. McCURE, it will be right and proper for other Democrats to follow his lead.

We have learned within a few days, on the best authority, that Mr. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for Senator, is an ultra, radical Free Trader, and is opposed to the interests of the laboring classes, and does not at all disguise the fact. Let our laborers and mechanics look to their own prosperity, for when labor is prosperous the whole country abounds with prosperity; and Free Trade is fatal to every branch of Industry. Look at the immense drain of specie from our country, to pay for foreign fabrics, and ask yourselves whether you can reconcile it to your consciences to vote for such men as Mr. DOUGLAS, who is the avowed and bold advocate of Free Trade?

Caught in the Act!

The Editor of the Compiler has considerable skill as a falsifier, for he is always as unscrupulous as is necessary. If he was as smart as he is unscrupulous, he would be formidable. But he can't conceal his tracks; which show he is twisting about.

His paper of last Monday is inconsistent with itself—which is the surest proof that its story is not true.

In the second column of his paper, he says that "Mr. Darboraw voted for the report of the Conference Committee, which also continued the \$700 salary!"

In the fifth column, he says the Committee of Conference "should have reported a clause reducing the pay of members—but instead, they passed the whole subject in silence!"

One extract represents the Report as continuing the salary. The other represents it as sneaking over the subject in silence.

Knaves will sometimes get their heads in halers.

REMEMBER,

That the law paying \$700 to the members of Legislature is yet in existence;

That it was enacted at the session of 1858, when the Democratic party had large majorities in both Houses;

That Mr. DUBORAW voted to repeal it, and substitute a pay of \$500, and that this failed to be approved by a majority of the House;

That failing in that he voted to reduce the pay to \$5 per day, as the next best thing, and that this failed;

That he then gave the extra \$200 to the County—determining that he would derive no personal benefit from the extra pay.

FURTHER REMEMBER,

That CHARLES WILL, last year, kept his \$200 extra, and that the Compiler SUSTAINED HIM IN IT!

Afraid of the Documents.

The Compiler DARE NOT publish that part of the Appropriation Bill relating to Legislative expenses. He DARE NOT publish the Report of the Committee of Conference. To do either, would be to overthrow its misrepresentation of both documents. Hence it declines publishing, and keeps on lying about them. Such cowardice and unscrupulousness are quite characteristic of the Compiler.

In 1853 the Chambersburg Spirit denounced Col. McClure as unfit for the responsible office he was then a candidate for. Mr. Douglas manifested his appreciation of the Spirit's opposition by voting for him!

In 1857 the Spirit protested against the election of Col. McClure to the legislature, declared him an unscrupulous foe to the Democracy and a dangerous man.—Mr. Douglas responded to the Spirit's appeal by voting for him again!

In 1858 the Spirit declared that Col. McClure must not be re-elected—that he was a corrupt and reckless man—that he had betrayed the high trust confided to him by the people. Mr. Douglas answered the denunciation of the Spirit by voting for him again!

In 1859 the Spirit has become a *monstrum* in its denunciation of Col. McClure. He is "corrupt," "reckless," "perfidious," "infamous," "fiend," and a thousand other things; and it determined to stop Douglas from voting for him. There was but one way to do it, and that was to run him against Col. McClure. The Spirit is confident that it has Douglas tight, for it has forced his nomination; but we advise it to have a committee of safety for Douglas on election day, or he will pop his vote in for Col. McClure even against himself. The force of habit sometimes controls both reason and interest—let the Spirit look out.—Repos.

SAMUEL DUBORAW derived no benefit whatever from the additional \$200 pay he received over \$500. He promptly gave it to the County. Last year CHARLES WILL received \$700, and kept the whole of it. The Compiler and the Democratic party generally sustained him in that. They now find fault with Mr. DUBORAW for giving \$200 to the County. Those who think that Mr. DUBORAW should have kept this money, should vote against him. Those who think otherwise, will cordially sustain this upright and faithful public servant.

Peter Smith, Esq., Executor of Anthony Smith, deceased, recently sold the real estate of said decedent, in Mountpleasant township, viz: The farm of 107 acres, to Francis X. and David C. Smith, at \$69 85 cents per acre; No. 2, 79 acres, to Samuel Smith, at \$42 50 per acre; and No. 3, 20 acres, to Jacob Smith, at \$61 per acre.

The Chinese war has been renewed, and an attack was made by the British and French fleets upon Peking. A most sanguinary contest resulted—the Chinese having batteries, and working them with all the skill of European engineers, and defeated the English with considerable slaughter.—Five hundred British were killed and wounded, five gunboats destroyed, and the French also had considerable loss.

A frightful and lamentable accident occurred on Monday night, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Wheeling, by the explosion of the boiler of the engine, at a water station. Three of the employees of the Company were instantly killed, and about a dozen others more or less injured.

The Editor of the Compiler would

take the premium anywhere for downright falsifying. We never knew more unblushing falsehoods than he prints every week.—Here is another specimen to be added to the collection:

When the Appropriation Bill passed the House, the provision to pay the Members their \$700 per session (in accordance with the law of 1853, and to the contrary of what Mr. Darboraw had publicly pledged himself in the Kesser letter), was retained. The Bill went to the Senate, where it was amended in a number of particulars. It was sent back to the House, and a Committee of Conference was soon after appointed, the Houses being unable to agree upon its provisions. This Committee should have reported a clause—reducing the pay of members—but instead they passed the whole subject in silence over, and thus allowed the \$700 SALARY to continue, as the House had continued it on the final passage of the Bill! Mr. Darboraw VOTED FOR this Report.

There are several falsehoods in this.

FIRST. It is not true that in the bill as it passed the House, the provision to pay the members \$700 was retained. It never was in the bill, and hence could not be retained. It was not in it, when reported by the Committee, and was not inserted in the House. A motion to that effect was made, but it was lost. Hence, it never was in the bill.

SECOND. The Committee of Conference had not this subject before them, and could not touch it, under the joint rules of the two Houses. The Senate had amended this bill, but not this section. A movement to reduce the pay to \$500 was made in the Senate, and it failed there also. The two Houses did not disagree on that subject. On the other hand, they agreed upon it—both having voted down the motion.

But Committees of Conference can only consider the points of disagreement. Hence this question of compensation was not before them, and they could not touch it, even if disposed to do so, without violating the joint rules adopted for the government of the two Houses.

They declare untrue our statement that the Appropriation Bill contained a provision "allowing the \$700 pay to continue." How, then, let us ask in the name of all that's wonderful did Samuel Darboraw draw his pay's \$700?—Compiler of Monday last.

He drew his pay by virtue of the law of 1858, passed by the Democratic Legislature of that year. That was a permanent provision, and applied to the last Legislature, as it will to the next, and until repealed. The Appropriation bill of 1859 did not repeal the provision on this subject in the law of 1858, and hence that remained in force and controlled this question.

Mr. DUBORAW tried to repeal the Act of 1858, but did not succeed. If he had, his pay would have been \$500. As he did not, that Act gave him \$700—of which he gave \$200 to the County Treasury. The Appropriation bill this year did not fix the salary. It only set apart a sufficient sum to meet the salaries as fixed by existing laws.

The Compiler is one of the most unscrupulous papers published in Pennsylvania. Its writers pay no regard to facts, and invent and publish whatever suits them. An illustration of this is afforded in their misrepresentations of Mr. DUBORAW's votes on the subject of Legislative pay. Its falsehoods are persisted in—even after they are shown to be falsehoods! We could, if compelled so to do, hardly name another paper in the Commonwealth the equal of the Compiler in every thing calculated to derogate from the dignity of the Press. The people of Adams County will rebuke such disgraceful conduct by electing the man thus infamously traduced.

The Compiler seeks to discredit the validity of the Legislative Record. It forgets, or will not state, that it was published under the authority of the Legislature, is an official publication, and was last session published at the office of the Patriot and Union—a Democratic establishment. Moreover, every day's proceedings were printed immediately, and were corrected, if wrong. On the other hand, the Journal was not printed until after the adjournment of the Legislature. It was read every day, (except near the close of the session, when the reading is generally dispensed with); but the years and days are never read over, and Mr. DUBORAW had no means of knowing whether his name was omitted or not. He had no reason to suppose it was, from the fact that it was printed in the Record, as having been cast.

The Compiler's falsehood on this point is also exploded, but it still sticks to it. This is a way the Compiler has.

The Editor of the Compiler persists in the falsehood that the Report of the Committee of Conference continued the \$700 pay. That is a DIRECT, PALPABLE, and SHAMEFUL FALSEHOOD. We appeal to the Journals of the House and the Legislative Record, and both show that the Report referred to had no reference whatever to the question of compensation. It could not have, because that Committee had before them only the point of difference between the Houses. The question of pay was not a point of difference, for each House had taken the same action—that is, had voted down all attempts to charge the \$700 salary, as fixed by the Democratic Legislature of 1858. The Compiler's statement on this subject is, we believe, a willful and deliberate perversion of the truth. Such conduct is, in the highest degree, disgraceful, and cannot harm SAMUEL DUBORAW.

Let no vote be lost. Rain or shine, let every man be resolved to vote. A full vote will be a decisive victory for the taxpayers!

Legislative Pay.

Col. McCURE is charged by the Democratic papers with having been favorable to high salaries to our Legislators.

When the general appropriation bill was before the House last session, Mr. McCURE moved an amendment to repeal the law of 1858 making the pay \$700, or making the pay \$5 per day. For this, he and Mr. Darboraw and 33 others voted—but it was lost.

While the amendment was pending, Mr. McCURE made the following forcible remarks, as we find them in the Legislative Record:

Mr. Speaker—I am in favor of substantial reform in our Legislature. I think that our sessions should now be materially shortened. The people expect it, and with good reason, at our hands; and I think one of the surest means to attain this desirable end, is to reduce our pay. We have disposed of the Public Improvements, and thus cast off the avenue through which came the most vexatious questions for our consideration; and with reasonable attention to our public duties, the legitimate business should be disposed of in sixty days, or ninety at the furthest. I am therefore for reducing alike the length of the Sessions and the compensation of the members. The allegations of the gentleman from Berks—Mr. Smith—that my amendment might make the compensation more than it is now, is a mere pretext, and not even a plausible one. Unless we devote ourselves to idleness, it is impossible for the session to last over one hundred days, and if we sit less than that number, as all admit we should, the compensation would be less than \$500. To protect the session until the middle of April, as we did last year, or in May, as has been done on several occasions heretofore, would involve a degree of negligence on our part that no constituency would excuse. This House dare not do so, with no extraordinary duties to perform. The public credit is not endangered; our currency has regained the public confidence; the mania for corporate privileges, except in Philadelphia, has run its course and left disaster in its train; and we can best subserve the general interests of the Commonwealth by letting her existing laws alone.

Believing, therefore, that if we do not shorten this session fully three weeks, as compared with the last one, it will be because of our own indolence. I have made a fair and reasonable proposition to reduce our compensation, and hope that the House will adopt it.

The Editor of the Compiler still adheres to his falsehoods, that the Appropriation bill, this year, continued the \$700 salary of members. That it is a falsehood, there is the strongest proof. We subjoin the only provision in the bill, on the subject of Legislative pay:

"SEC. 4. In the payment of the expenses of the Legislature, including the pay and mileage of the members, clerks and officers thereof, the amount authorized by law for stationery, newspapers and lights, the sum of \$150,000."

This is the whole section, and the only section on the subject. It does not contain one word on the subject, and for the single reason that the Legislature, the previous year, when Mr. WILL was the member from Adams, passed a provision that "hereafter each member of the General Assembly shall receive \$700 per annum, in lieu of the salary now received by law." The friends of repeal made several efforts to put into the bill this year a provision re-establishing the \$500 salary; but they were voted down, first in the House, and afterwards in the Senate. Hence the bill, as it passed the House, contained no provision on the subject of pay—the old law remaining in force, that passed when Mr. WILL was our member, and the Legislature Democratic. Mr. Darboraw, therefore, in voting for the Appropriation bill, and the Report of the Committee of Conference, did not touch the question of pay, as falsely represented by the Compiler.

Let Laborers Consider.

The Democratic party is in favor of Free Trade—is in favor of sustaining the pauper labor of Europe in preference to our own honest laborers. Why is employment hard to obtain now?—and why are men unable to pay labor well? It is so because we are sending over a million of gold to Europe each week to pay for foreign labor, when our own sturdy sons of toil are seeking labor in vain. The Laborer who votes the Democratic Free Trade ticket, votes against himself and against all his dearest interests.

Friends of Economy!

Our National debt is increasing at the rate of One Million per week! Our present Free Trade Administration found our Treasury over-flowing; it had a surplus of \$25,000,000. Now the Treasury is beggared—the surplus is squandered—Twenty Millions of Treasury notes have been issued, and Twenty Millions additional of a direct loan have been loaded upon our suffering country. With a revenue of scarcely Fifty Millions, our expenditures reach One Hundred Millions; and yet not a voice has been heard from the Administration, or its humblest advocate in Congress, demanding that our Tariff be increased, so as to at once replenish our Treasury, avert the appalling increase of our debt and revive our prostrate Industry.

Vote for the People's candidates!

Friends of Reduced Taxes! When the Main Line of our Public Works was sold, our taxes were reduced one-half mill upon the dollar, thus relieving the people of Adams county of several thousand dollars annually.

The only son and heir of Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of the Canadas, aged 17 years, was drowned a few days ago, while bathing in the river San Maurice.

Few private men in the State have

been more violently assailed than our candidate for State Senator, Col. A. K. McCURE. The Valley Spirit, a Democratic paper published in Chambersburg, has been especially vindictive and has endeavored to tarnish his reputation by the grossest imputations upon his integrity.

Below we publish two articles from Democratic papers, in reference to this subject. The first is from Forney's Press, and the next from the regular Democratic organ in Juniata county, where Col. McCURE for several years resided. Both bear most emphatic testimony.

From Forney's Press.
"The absence of personalities in the most of newspapers published in Pennsylvania is one of the healthy signs of the times. Not many years ago most of our interior journals were occupied in great part by violent assaults upon the public men, of their respective vicinities. We are glad to notice that a wholesome public opinion has cured this evil, and that although the divisions between great parties continue as strongly as ever, there is an active rivalry among editors to maintain courteous and kindly relations."

"There are, it is true, exceptions to this rule, but they are as odious as they are rare. One of these exceptions we notice in a paper called the Valley Spirit—a late number of which contains a coarse and passionate attack upon Col. A. K. McClure, late a representative in the Legislature from Franklin County."

"We are not of Col. McClure's party, and therefore do not speak of him from political affinity; but a somewhat intimate knowledge of his character, and a somewhat close observation of his course as a public man, impel us to declare that we wish Pennsylvania could boast of more such patriotic and public-spirited citizens. Bold in the expression of his opinions, and therefore well calculated to provoke enmity on the part of those who may be adverse to him, we do not know where there is to be found one in whom public trust can be more safely reposed, and who would go farther to sacrifice himself for the interests of his constituents. The idea that such a man could be guilty of anything mercenary or corrupt is an absurdity."

"We have watched his career with some interest, and believe that if there is a true hearted Pennsylvanian and good citizen anywhere, that man is Col. A. K. McClure, of Franklin County."

From the Juniata Register, (Democratic).

COL. A. K. McCURE.—We have noticed, with feelings of surprise and pain, an article which appeared in the Chambersburg Valley Spirit a few days ago, in which the above gentleman was attacked with a malignity and venom almost unparalleled in the history of journalism. We had never believed that political differences could be made the source of such an uncalled for and embittered personal assault as that which the Spirit indulges, for that journal has introduced a new species of warfare into the political arena, and has even gone so far as to invade the family circle, and bring forth those who should ever be held sacred from the publicity of newspaper comment. This has been done, too, when the object of the Spirit's hate was not in any public position—not a candidate for office—but pursuing his private professional calling in a peaceable and legitimate manner. We have known Col. McClure intimately for years, and in all the varied relations he has borne us—as a determined political opponent and the editor of an Opposition paper, as a public officer, as a fellow-citizen, a social companion and a kind friend—we can bear testimony to his unending integrity, warm heart and generous nature. In this community, where Col. McClure is known, the poisoned shafts will fall harmless, and the malice of the author only recoil with ten-fold force on his own head. It is high time that this contemptible system of warfare, in which the Spirit indulges, should be stopped; and hence it is that we are glad to see the press of the State so universally denouncing its coarse attack upon Col. McClure.

We have been led to these remarks, not from any political affinity with Col. McClure, as is well known, for we have fought him in past political contests, and intend to do so again, should opportunity offer; but our course has been taken for the purpose of vindicating a man who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. We believe, in the words of the words of the Philadelphia Press, "that if there is a true hearted Pennsylvanian and good citizen anywhere, that man is Col. A. K. McClure, of Franklin County."

The steamer Persia sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with \$470,000 in specie. This is the result of the Free Trade policy, so boldly advocated by Mr. DOUGLAS, the Democratic candidate for

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

LITTLESTOWN

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people was held at Littlestown on Monday evening. The following were the officers of the meeting:

President—James Runshaw
Vice Presidents—Wm. Bang, Wm. Yount, H. Colchouse
Secretaries—E. Myers, John Coshun, Francis Crouse

The speakers on the occasion were A. K. McClure, E. McClure and D. McCaughy, Esqrs., whose remarks were received with great applause.

FAIRFIELD

The People turned out largely to the meeting at Fairfield and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Hon. John Magrudy presided, assisted by the following Vice-Presidents—John Mickle, W. Herring, Barnabas Riley, J. S. Sues, Daniel King, Daniel Benschoff, Samuel W. Culbertson, B. A. Marshall, Henry Musselman, Michael K. Gies, James Elshier, Washington Rogers, S. Sanford, Shadrach Secretaries—Adam C. Musselman, E. Kuttenger

A. K. McClure, E. McClure, D. McCaughy, and A. J. Cover, Esqrs. addressed the meeting with a happy effect. The finest feeling prevailed among the friends in that district, and it will do better than it has for years.

CASHIOTOWN

Our friends in Cashiotown were up and doing. They had quite a large and interesting meeting on Wednesday night, and every thing passed off well. The officers of the meeting were as follows:

President—Jacob Cover
Vice Presidents—Dr. John Carpenter, Henry Mickle, Isaac Rife, James Linn, Peter Sholl, Henry Monshower
Secretaries—Peter Brough, Hiram Mickle, Franklin Bieschke

Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. Edward McCaughy, David McCaughy, and A. J. Cover, Esqrs., addressed the meeting in their usual able and effective style.

Franklin township is full of zeal and is going to do the thing right this fall. She intends playing her old game of a few years ago.

MENALLEN

Old Menallen was out in her strength on Thursday night, at a meeting in Bendersville—and every thing there indicated that the good spirit is abroad in that region, and she will make her mark. The officers were—

President—John Burkholder
Vice Presidents—Paul Sowers, John Wilson, Daniel Peters, James Davis, W. F. Cline, David R. McCreary, Samuel Meals, Michael P. Rice
Secretaries—George W. Heller, Thomas F. Elden, John B. Hoffman
Col. McClure, Hon. E. McClure, D. McCaughy, and A. J. Cover, Esqrs. addressed the meeting on the questions of the campaign, and their remarks were received with much interest.

YORK SPRINGS

This powerful District had their meeting on Friday night, and a noble one it was—giving an earnest of what she will do to-morrow week. Our friends there say all is right. The officers were—

President—John Wolford
Vice Presidents—Joseph Worman, John Day, Benjamin Shelly, Wm. McKeith, Thomas Stephens, D. Wm. R. Stew. Jr.
Secretaries—T. D. Reed, B. L. Worman, A. K. Myers

The meeting was addressed by Col. A. K. McClure, and Hon. E. McClure, with great effect.

OXFORD

There was a splendid meeting at New Oxford on Saturday afternoon, at which eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by Hon. Thomas E. Cochran (Honest Tom), Col. A. K. McClure and D. McCaughy Esq. We regret that we are not able to give the names of the Officers—a list not having been furnished us. That District will do well.

GETTYSBURG

There was a tremendous out gathering of our citizens, and also from the Townships adjoining, on Saturday evening, in the then Square. Damp and somewhat unpleasant as was the evening the Ladies were out in great strength, to give the sweet light of their countenance to the hundreds of their fathers, brothers and husbands who were assembled in the cause of the people. The following were the officers:

President—Henry Lott
Vice Presidents—David Schriver, J. J. Kerr, Wm. McCullough, Henry Monfort, James Ewing, George Stover, George Culp, David McMillan, Rufus C. Swope, John Brinkhoff, Eldon Norris, Solomon J. Welty, Jacob Wolter

Secretaries—Wm. Weible, John McMillan, Charles Polley, John P. Curran, Joseph Leas, Jr., Jacob McElhenny, Wm. Walter

Eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. Thomas E. Cochran of York, Col. A. K. McClure, and Hon. Edward McCaughy. Their remarks were received with enthusiasm to cheers. The good cause is onward.

At all the Meetings of the People's Party which were held during the past week, the "People's Band" were in attendance, in their new and beautiful Character. They add very much to the interest of the occasions.

Col. A. K. McClure, our candidate for State Senator, spent last week in our County, addressing the different meetings. He is a very popular speaker, and has made a strong impression. The election on to-morrow week, will tell an ugly tale for our friend DOUGLAS, of the Democracy. The gallant Col. appears to have all the Ladies on his side, although he happens not to be in the marrying line, as our clever friend, Mr. Douglas, is—he unfortunately for his good taste, being a bachelor.

The Register gives notice that the following Administration accounts will be presented for confirmation on the 26th inst. Estates of Robert Hiram, George Stagle, John Brough, Baltzer Gmitter, and Esther S. Pace

The Markets.

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